Please amend claims 1, 3, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, 28, 30 and 40 as follows:

1. (Amended) An immunogenic composition for *in vivo* administration to a host for the generation in the host of protective antibodies to respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) protein comprising a plasmid vector which will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected comprising:

a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence operatively coupled to said first nucleotide sequence for expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof in the host, and

a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A located between said first nucleotide sequence and said promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from said vector in the host; and

a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier therefor.

3. (Amended) The composition of claim 2 wherein said first nucleotide sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:1).

13.(Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the plasmid vector is pXL5 as shown in Figure 4.

14. (Amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the plasmid vector is pXL6 as shown in Figure 5.

15. (Amended) A method of immunizing a host against disease caused by infection with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which comprises administering to said host an effective amount of a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected comprising:

a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence operatively coupled to said first nucleotide sequence for expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof in the host, and

a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus intron A located between said first nucleotide sequence and said promoter sequence to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from said vector in the host.

17. (Amended) The method of claim 16 wherein said nucleotide sequence comprises the first nucleotide sequence shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:1).

27. (Amended) The method of claim 15 wherein said plasmid vector is pXL5 as shown in Figure 4.

28. (Amended) The method of claim 15 wherein said vector is pXL6 as shown in Figure 5.

30. (Amended) A method of using a gene encoding a respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein, to produce an immune response in a host, which comprises:

isolating said gene,

operatively linking said gene to an immediate early cytomegalovirus promoter sequence to produce a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected, said promoter sequence directing expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof when introduced into a host to produce an immune response to said RSV G protein or fragment thereof,

introducing into said vector an immunoprotection containing sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus intron A between said promoter sequence and said gene, and

introducing said vector into a host.

40. (Amended) A method of producing a vaccine for protection of a host against disease caused by infection with respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), which comprises:

isolating a first nucleotide sequence encoding a RSV G protein or a RSV G protein fragment that generates antibodies that specifically react with RSV G protein,

operatively linking said first nucleotid s quence to an immediate arly cytomegalovirus promoter sequence to produce a plasmid vector that will not replicate when introduced into the host to be protected, the promoter sequence directing expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof when introduced to a host to produce an immune response to said RSV G protein or fragment thereof,

operatively linking said first nucleotide sequence to a second nucleotide sequence encoding the human cytomegalovirus Intron A to increase expression of said RSV G protein or fragment thereof *in vivo* from the vector in the host, and

formulating said vector as a vaccine for *in vivo* administration to a host.